

December 1997

GLOBE

Serving the military and civilian community of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and the Presidio of Monterey



Presidio Portrait

of

Chief Master Sgt. Alan Dowling

Superintendent, Air Force Element and Military Language Instructor Program Manager
Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey

Chief Master Sgt. Alan Dowling enlisted in the Air Force in 1974. After basic training, he studied Chinese-Mandarin at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center in 1975 and completed technical training at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, in 1976.

He has performed a variety of duties in the cryptologic linguist career field, including those in conventional, airborne and space operations; and technical instruction, and development. His assignments include tours at Kadena Air Base, Japan; Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas; Offutt Air Force Base, Neb.; and Osan Air Base, South Korea.

Prior to assuming his position as Air Force Element superintendent and military language instructor program manager at DLIFLC May 30, Dowling was assigned as chief, Cryptologic Intelligence Force Management and Foreign Language Programs; Directorate of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance; Deputy Chief of Staff, Air and Space Operations, Pentagon. As the Air Force career field manager for 54 Air Force specialties, he was responsible for force management policy and issues concerning accession, retention, training, and development for more than 7,400 enlisted intelligence personnel. He also managed Air Force Executive Agent intelligence training for all four services and Department of Defense agencies. As the Air Force Foreign Language Service Program Manager, he developed and directed implementation of USAF-wide foreign language policy.

The chief was a distinguished graduate from intermediate Chinese-Mandarin at DLIFLC in 1983. He earned two Community College of the Air Force associate's degrees: Interpreting and Translating and Instructor In Technology. He completed the Undergraduate Intelligence Program at the Defense Intelligence College and earned a bachelor's degree from the University of the State of New York in 1993.

Dowling completed the Electronic Security Command Noncommissioned Officer Academy in 1987, earning both the Commandant's and World Affairs

Awards. He is a 1993 Distinguished Graduate from the Senior NCO Academy, Gunter Air Force Base, Ala.



Chief Master Sgt. Alan Dowling

His decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal (second oak leaf cluster), and the Air Force Commendation Medal (second oak leaf cluster).

Dowling is married to the former Debra Koloditch of Indian Lake, Ohio. They have three children, David, Sean and William; and four grandchildren, Sean David, Trista, Alan II and Alessandra.



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GLOBE

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Page 5



Page 16



Page 17



Page 18

GLOBE

Vol. 20, No. 9

December 1997

—CONTENTS—

Command News

Commander's Notes	4
Ceremony marks historic lease of lower Presidio	5
Soldiers Field makeover is success	6
Membership in professional organizations is authorized by Department of Defense	9

Theme

Dean recalls language study and military experiences	10
Army students earn honors in joint service award program	12
Linguists in the global environment: On Site Inspection Agency	13
Faculty Development Teacher Training Schedule	13
History of Czech Program at DLIFLC	14
Chaplain discusses Czech Republic connection	15

Features

World War II Marines' reunion includes DLIFLC tour	16
DLIFLC/Presidio runners place 9th in Army 10-mile run	17

Sports

A Company 229th MI Battalion kicks way to soccer title	18
Air Force once again claims Presidio of Monterey Women's Softball crown	20

Presidio Pulse

What is your favorite holiday tradition?	21
--	----

Dean's Honor Roll, Graduations

Dean's List	22
Graduations	23

About the cover:

The Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center Public Affairs Office staff wishes all the staff, students and their families a happy and safe holiday season. (Photo by Air Force Senior Airman Wayne Clark)

Commander's Notes

We want to know what works for you

Commander asks linguists to provide feedback on DLIFLC experiences

Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center graduates and graduates-to-be, take note. There's something needed by our Institute that only you can provide: your views on how your DLIFLC experience has prepared you for your professional duties.

That's a broad topic to address, and it's intended to be. There are a great many challenges in both foreign language study and in military life. So many, in fact, that no examination, questionnaire or survey can explore all of them.

We at DLIFLC think there are some things only **you** can relate. Let us know what they are. Perhaps you assume that your views aren't significant. Let us be the judge of that.

Please, write letters. Send e-mail. Make use of the LingNet and the Worldwide Web. Journey back to DLIFLC when the opportunity arises.

When you're a working linguist, I doubt you'll look back on your time at DLIFLC with indifference. I base that on my own experience as a DLIFLC student of Russian who went on to a variety of foreign area officer assignments.

As a linguist you may discover that essential vocabulary wasn't included in your training, or conversely, that it was included and enabled you to perform successfully.

Perhaps a certain exercise or training function wasn't relevant or not as relevant as one you can suggest.

Perhaps you will have something to say about the



Col. Daniel Devlin
Commandant of DLIFLC,
Commander of DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey

facilities of DLIFLC in general. What about the classrooms and the language labs? What about your living quarters? In retrospect, were they conducive to language learning?

Looking back on your DLIFLC experience, was it stressful? Unnecessarily so?

Your views on these and countless other issues are invaluable.

It's not my purpose to disparage the professional testing and evaluation performed by dedicated members of our Institute's staff or by the Army's Training and Doctrine Command and by consultants. We rely heavily on their findings, but we want yours as well. This is in addition to the surveys you have filled out.

Again, please help us help others by providing your professional evaluation and feedback.



Ceremony marks historic lease of lower Presidio

By Joseph Morgan

Col. Daniel Devlin, commandant of Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and commander of DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey, hosted Monterey city officials, former congressman and former White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta, and other guests at a dedication ceremony Oct. 31 to officially reopen Soldier Field as a facility to be shared by the community and the Presidio's service members.

In the past year Soldier Field underwent its most recent transformation in its long history as three state-of-the-art baseball fields were constructed with funding from the city of Monterey as part of a lease agreement with the Department of Defense. Landscaping and masonry were included in the project.

"Today we see this field as it has never been seen before," Devlin told attendees at the ceremony, where some 330 DLIFLC students representing the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines stood in formation facing the speaker's platform.

Last year the city of Monterey obtained a 50-year lease on Soldier Field and on 23.5 acres of equally historic property of

the lower Presidio. The lease calls for improvements to the property and shared access by the military and civilian communities.

Devlin said the lease will not deprive the military from using Soldier Field for parades or other functions.

Devlin noted the Presidio and the city of Monterey were founded at the same time during California's Spanish era, and their history is intertwined.

In the 20th century, he said, the Presidio has been home to the Army's 11th Cavalry, 12th Infantry and 76th Field Artillery. Over the years Soldier Field was the scene of Army parades, saber drills and other functions that attracted members of the neighboring communities.

The Army's sharing Soldier Field with the local citizenry is nothing new, Devlin added.

"History records that for years when the cavalry was here, cavalry troopers gave riding lessons to civilians on Saturdays and Sundays," he said.

Since the turn of the century, there has always been a base-

continued on page 6

(L-R) Pfc. Sherry Bartosik counts cadence, while Pfc. Hillary Alberts carries the guidon, followed by Spc. Rebecca Toler, Pvt. 2 Lisa Stephens, Pfc. Laura Zangari, and Pvt. 2 Courtney Irwin. The Arabic students from Company B, 229th MI Battalion, race around the Soldier Field track during the Commander's Cup Run after the baseball field renovation ceremony Oct. 31. During the interservice competition, eight female and 10 male teams from the different services ran the 5-lap, 2-mile course. Bravo female runners came in first with a time of 14:14, while the men from Alpha Company, 229th MI Battalion, took top male honors with a team time of 11:32.

(Photo by Bob Britton)



continued from page 5

ball diamond on Soldier Field which the military and the civilian community have shared, Devlin said.

Monterey Mayor Dan Albert said the three new playing fields fill a community need for more recreational facilities. He said the city of Monterey paid \$450,000 for the Soldier Field improvements, a sum that was obtained from the transient occupancy tax the city places on hotel accommodations.



Leon Panetta addresses the guests at the lease ceremony.
(Photo by Bob Britton)

"We'll show the community and the nation that we can work together in a collaborative way," Albert said.

Albert said the lower Presidio, where a historical park is planned, is one of the most important sites in California history. He promised the city would make improvements there that would please both DLIFLC and the civilian community.

"We're very proud that it's now in our stewardship," Albert said.

Michelle Girard, aide to Congressman Sam Farr, read a letter from Farr, who was detained in Washington.

"The Army and Monterey have always been integrally linked, and the strong Army presence has contributed greatly to the economy, development and land preservation of this beautiful city," Farr wrote.

"The proposed lower Presidio historical park will preserve this legacy for visi-

tors and residents alike, and the recreation field, Soldier Field, open to all, will preserve the open space and allow community activity and camaraderie."

Panetta, who currently holds a position with California State University at Monterey Bay after nearly 20 years of representing California's 17th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives and service with President Bill Clinton's administration, said the reopening of Soldier Field symbolizes successful cooperation between military and civilian communities.

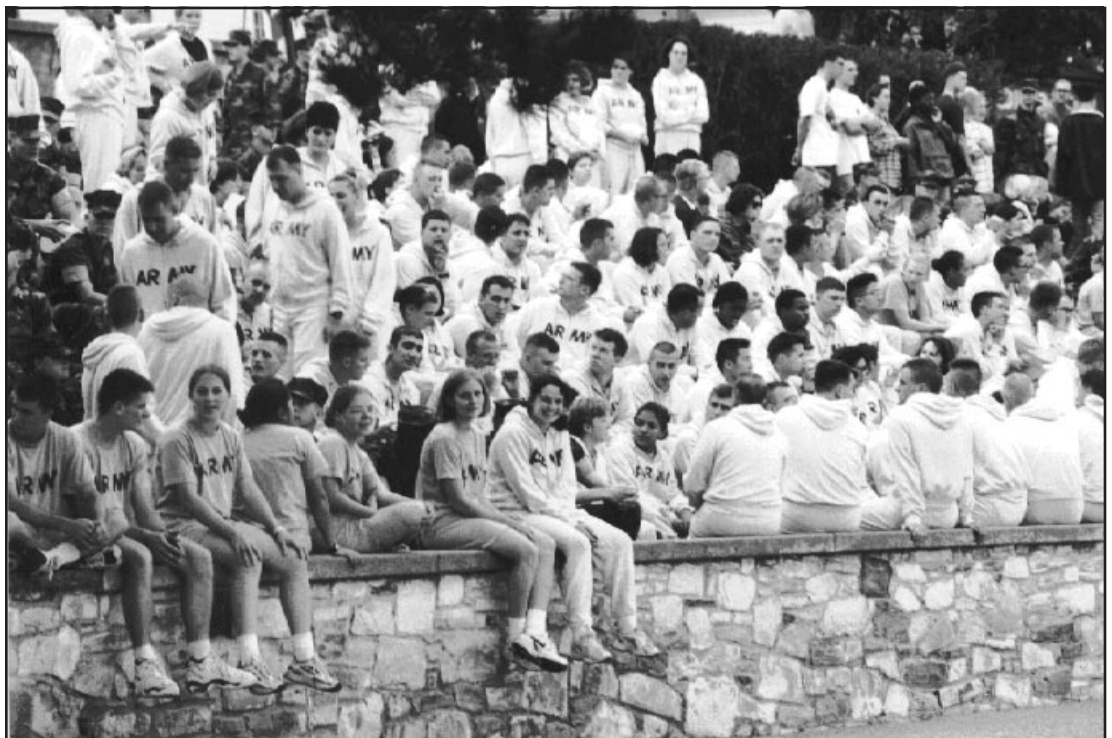
"It's a reminder of the partnership that has to exist between our defense establishment and the communities that support that defense establishment," Panetta said.

Panetta recalled Soldier Field was important to him during his formative years.

"I was a kid here," he said. "I used to live on Van Buren Street, and I used to come over to this area and play as a young boy. It taught me a lot."

Devlin noted that the DLIFLC students who stood in formation throughout the ceremony were approximately 10 percent of the student body of 3,370 students.

"These 3,370 are the finest students in today's military, and we're very proud of them," Devlin said.



Soldiers in physical training uniforms gather at Soldier Field for the softball field renovation ceremony followed by the Commander's Cup Run Oct. 31. All services competed in the two-mile run around Soldier Field after the dedication. (Photo by Bob Britton)

Soldier Field makeover is success for both Presidio of Monterey and city of Monterey

Story and photo by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

"I 'll scratch your back if you'll scratch mine." As trite as that old cliché is, it sends a good, warm feeling to both parties while producing a win-win situation. The same could be said about the joint partnership licensing arrangement between the Presidio of Monterey and the city of Monterey to restructure Soldier Field. And, no one is itching.

"The cooperation from the city has been great, and although I'm sure there may be a few kinks and wrinkles, I'm sure we will work them all out," said Dave Fickel, chief, Sports Branch, Directorate of Community Activities. "We definitely have reached common ground, all the bases are covered, and we've had input from all sides. I'm happy with the way things are coming along and have no reason to believe that everything will not continue to run smoothly. This is something that is beneficial to everyone. I'd like to thank the POM garrison for all their great support. It has also been enjoyable working with my city counterpart, Scott Graham, and also Parks Superintendent Doug Stafford. Doug oversaw the subcontracting and entire project for the city of Monterey."

According to Fickel, the following procedures will be adhered to as scheduling factors:

- ☐ POM personnel have priority use of the facility for scheduled POM sports/recreation activities, as well as official military functions and physical training.
- ☐ Soldier Field facilities are for public use, but reservation permits have priority.
- ☐ Public-use reservations will be made through the Monterey Recreation and Community Services Department.
- ☐ Military-use reservations must go through Fickel.
- ☐ Fields will be available 5:30 a.m. to dusk, Monday through Friday and 9 a.m. to dusk, Saturday and Sunday.
- ☐ Military has priority for field three during softball season and for the soccer field during soccer season. Season dates for POM softball (April through September) and soccer (July through October) are confirmed.
- ☐ Three-week lock-in for sports and recreation
- ☐ Two working-day lock-in for emergency military necessity (parades, ceremonies, operations.)
- ☐ Anything less than two-day notice, must be approved by the garrison commander.
- ☐ Military has sole use of Soldier Field for physical training, 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. No city of

Monterey use will take place until 5:30 p.m.

"Military requests for use of other fields, or use of field three outside of priority hours will go through myself or Scott Graham for approval," Fickel said. "All other requests from outside user groups will be referred to Scott Graham, who along with myself will be responsible for coordinating all scheduled activities between POM and the city of Monterey."

Fickel said to cancel a scheduled city activity because of an official military function, a 48-hour (two working day) notice is required. If a request was made inside the 48-hour period, it would have to come from the commander's office only.

"Outside of assigned priority hours, POM will be able to schedule field three up to three weeks in advance," he mentioned. "Once again, all requests will go through either myself or Scott Graham on that. City of Monterey users can schedule use of the fields two weeks in advance. The POM has been scheduling the use of Soldier Field through me for sometime now anyway. Both civilians and POM personnel can reserve the field for picnics or softball games with a permit by following the time guidelines."

Fickel noted POM personnel must adhere to city of Monterey Parks Division rules regarding use of the facility during rainy periods, in order to minimize damage to the turf and grounds. "The use of the fields for rugby or other adult sports activities such as flag football or lacrosse, except for POM soccer, will not be allowed.

"Signs will be affixed to each backstop for purposes of identification and to briefly outline who to contact to reserve fields," he continued. "City of Monterey Parks Division personnel will be responsible for daily maintenance of the baseball/softball fields, and POM personnel will be responsible for chalk-ing field three when they use it for games.

"The backstops and fences will all be the same color and blend in nicely with the surroundings instead of sticking out like a sore thumb," he said. "I'm really looking forward to having the field open and it being used. I think this partnership will work out well. There is such a limit on playing fields here in Monterey — so, this will add to the community and greatly help and serve the community as well as the Presidio of Monterey."

Sodding began on the fields in mid-October, and with that in mind, the fields would be ready to play on Nov. 10 after the sod set.

continued on page 8

continued from page 7

"Two of the fields are for softball use, and one is a Pony Little League baseball field," he said. "We will play our POM softball games in the same area as in the past, only now with the field turned around. We should be able to play all of our games on that field. The Pony League field is for use by the city, and the upper softball field will be open to everyone," he said. "That field has no fence. We could use that field for our league, but most likely we won't have too. Plus, that upper field will be used for the POM soccer league.

"The softball field dimensions for our main field where we will be playing our POM softball games are approximately 260 feet to left field, 300 feet to center field, and 250 feet to right field," he said. "There will be dugouts and restrooms much like

port-o-potties, only much nicer. There will be no snack bars or concession stands."

What about football facilities? "We will have new football and soccer facilities sometime next year or early 1999," he said. "Works are in the process for field facilities behind the Price Fitness Center. However, Soldier Field is for softball and little league baseball, not football or rugby or any sport that would tear up the sod. Obviously, it is and always will be for military ceremonies such as retirements or change of command ceremonies. Planning for military functions will be sent through my office so that the city will be assured of our plans to reserve the field for such events. We need that notice for usage other than recreational or physical training. Emergencies will be handled on a case-by-case basis with a 48-hour window of notice — that will pertain only to the military, the long range planning will pertain and be targeted to the city, specifically with softball. It

will also be open to the military for commander cup runs and any other specific function the Army might want to take place there such as an organizational picnic, or maybe one of the school's will want to utilize the field. All functions meeting the guidelines are feasible as long as the correct points of contact are notified in time and can schedule use for the field and issue a permit."

Fickel said scheduling disputes will be handled at the lowest level possible. Otherwise, they will be elevated up the chain to the appropriate authorities. Those authorities are Fred Cohen, Kay Russo and Scott Graham for the city of Monterey as community leader, community activities and athletic coordinator respectively. For the Presidio of Monterey, the authorities will be Tom DeVilbiss, Todd Lane and Fickel as community leader, community activities and athletic coordinator, respectively.

"As for scheduling concerns, there are two major ones," Fickel noted. "The field will be closed following heavy rains, and we want people using the fields to follow common rules and regulations."

Under the agreement, the city of Monterey handled the renovation of the fields and will continue to maintain them at their expense. "I believe the agreement is for 25 years," he said. "In turn, they will have usage of the playing areas. The city picked up the bill for the renovation."

From an article written in the June/July 1997 Globe, POM officially turned over maintenance of Soldier Field and the surrounding softball fields to the city of Monterey in a joint partnership licens-



A city of Monterey employee helps prepare the Presidio ballfield for use.

ing arrangement, June 12. Although the Army still owns the land, Monterey funded \$375,000 to lease the property, construct three ball fields and maintain the area. The agreement will allow Monterey to use the facilities and expand its softball recreational program from four diamonds to six.

According to Monterey Mayor Daniel Albert, who spoke during the brief groundbreaking ceremony, the \$375,000 the city spent on the ballfield renovation came from hotel room taxes for the city of Monterey.

The article went on to say that construction of the ball fields began July 9. Army officials in the Pentagon, the Army Corps of Engineers in Sacramento, Presidio leaders and city officials signed the lease-license agreement for the city to maintain the ballpark area and Soldier Field in return for use of the facilities. The plan was for the city to dig up the existing fields, level them off, resod them and add a third field by one corner of Soldier Field. Old Soldier Field had two levels — an upper one for the parade ground and soccer field, and a lower level with one softball field.

“There were clauses in the agreement to preserve historical type landmarks and elements such as trees and shrubbery,” he said.

The story further stated the joint partnership idea first surfaced in August 1996 between city officials and the Presidio leadership. Monterey City Manager Fred Meurer said in a Monterey Herald article in August 1996 the partnership offers an opportunity to create a facility the city so desperately needs, and to share the use of the improvements.

Kay Russo, director of Recreation and Community Services for Monterey, noted in August 1996 that these additional fields would reduce much of the pressure of scheduling teams and baseball diamonds for the 120 youth and adult teams which play in Monterey.

The Globe story concluded by saying that when Col. Ila Mettee-McCutcheon was Presidio garrison commander, she and the city officials met to discuss the projected joint partnership. As far as she knew at the time, this evolution marked the first formal written agreement between a military installation and a city in which the local municipality was making the improvements with its money instead of using Army funds, according to a Monterey Herald article in August 1996.

In the past, other military installations opened some of their recreational facilities for joint use by the Army and local civilian communities, but the Army always paid for maintenance upkeep, mentioned a Training and Doctrine Command public affairs specialist.

Before the Presidio agreement, Monterey relied on four ball fields located by Lake El Estero, near Palo Verde, at Via Paraiso and in downtown Monterey.


The grand opening of Soldier Field took place Oct. 31. 

Membership in professional organizations is authorized by Department of Defense

Membership in nonprofit, independent, unofficial, branch affiliated and professional organizations is authorized by the Department of Defense. The following is the text of a letter from Army Chief of Staff Gen. Dennis Reimer who discusses membership in these organizations:

“America’s Army is the nation’s force of decision. The increased use during the post-Cold War era of U.S. land forces in response to crises around the world demonstrates an expanding reliance on Army capabilities in the execution of our national security strategy. Soldiers are the very foundation of our national military power. Nonprofit, independent, professional, unofficial organizations, such as the Association of the United States Army, branch affiliated organizations like the Military Police Association, and professional organizations like the Society of American Military Engineers, serve as powerful advocates, contribute significantly to the U.S. Defense Policy debate and seek to improve the quality of life and professional development of our soldiers and civilian employees.

“Such organizations also contribute to public education about the international situation confronting the country and the vital role the Army plays in securing America’s global interests. For example, the AUSA serves to further public understanding of the strategic utility of our Army. They are a powerful voice advocating positions and policies directly affecting the professional development and quality of life of our Total Force -Active, Guard, Reserve, civilian and family members.

“Membership in such organizations is authorized by the Department of Defense, and all of us who benefit from their work should consider membership and active participation. Membership is a personal matter, and any efforts to solicit participation must scrupulously avoid actual or perceived coercion. Adhere to the standards of conduct as you discuss the merits and benefits of membership with members of the Total Force. I ask you, as part of their professional development, to bring these organizations to the attention of our soldiers and civilians.” 

Dean recalls experiences, lessons as DLIFLC student

Attendance, attention, application are formula for classroom success

By Benjamin De La Selva
Dean, European School I

Although, presently the dean of European School I, my first contact with the Defense Language Institute dates back to November 1965 when as a soldier I arrived at the Presidio of Monterey to take the 24-week French Basic Course in Nisei Hall. After the French course I attended the Prisoners of War Interrogator's course at Fort Holabird, Md., the precursor of Fort Huachuca. The orders I received in August 1966 at Holabird assigned me to the Military Intelligence detachment, 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate), Republic of Vietnam, at a camp near the town of Bien Hoa.

I was assigned to the Prisoners of War Section and with them accompanied the brigade headquarters on nearly every "search and destroy" operation from Aug. 26, 1966, to July 1967. All but one of the members in the Prisoner of War Section interrogated only in English using Vietnamese interpreters. Even so, as there was usually a French priest in most villages, my DLI training in French came in handy. Also, almost every middle class Vietnamese spoke French fluently because the French had been in Vietnam nearly 150 years and had only left in 1954. One day near the end of my tour, I received my rotation orders dated July 26, 1967, assigning me back to the continental United States. That day, under a prisoner's tent in Dakto, Central Highlands, shirtless and sweaty after a long day of interrogation with the help of the Montagnards, I found out that I was going back to DLI. My orders read in part: "... report to Company B, Defense Language Institute, West Coast Branch, for training in Polish class 01PL47W0268."

I left Vietnam Aug. 26, 1967, and after a short leave in San Francisco, I showed up at the Presidio in September 1967 and reported to Company B orderly room. In all honesty, I did not want to study Polish. While in Vietnam I had gone on Rest and Recuperation leave to Japan and wanted to study Japanese to get myself assigned there. Sure that I could have the language changed, I visited the military personnel officer to tell him that if he did not switch me to Japanese, I would not reenlist. After listening to my story, without hesitating the personnel officer picked up the phone and tried to contact the Department of the Army to have my language training canceled and to reassign me

someplace else. When I saw that my bluff wasn't working, I told him that I was willing to take Polish, and with a smile he put the phone down.

At that time, DLI students taking Slavic languages had their barracks on Soldier Field. There were 16 wooden barracks that had been built in 1942 and covered the entire field in pairs from Soldier Field parade stand down to Patton Avenue.

On the Kit Carson Road side sat two square wooden buildings containing the mess halls and supply rooms. The classrooms were located to the north and south of the field. (See map right)

Russian and Serbian-Croatian were taught in the buildings between the post theater and the NCO -- now the Edge -- Club, buildings 209 through 218. Polish, Czech, Hungarian, and other East European languages were taught on the opposite side of the field, in buildings 272 through 275. The DLI headquarters was housed in building 276. My barracks sat across the street from my present office, which is in building 212. Every weekday we would fall out for reveille formation on that narrow street parallel to 15th Infantry Street. East European language students lived in my barracks, and the population was multi-service. The senior serviceman -- only men lived in the barracks -- regardless of service, became the platoon noncommissioned officer.

Since my Polish class did not begin until November, there was not much for me to do on post. I spent my days in the library, supervising details, or in town. Finally, November arrived and during the student orientation, I discovered that one of my teachers, Gabrielle Lubomirski, was the wife of one of my former French instructors. He had already told her I had been an exemplary student. At the orientation we were issued a dozen books, a reel-to-reel tape recorder weighing about 30 pounds, and about 20 tapes.

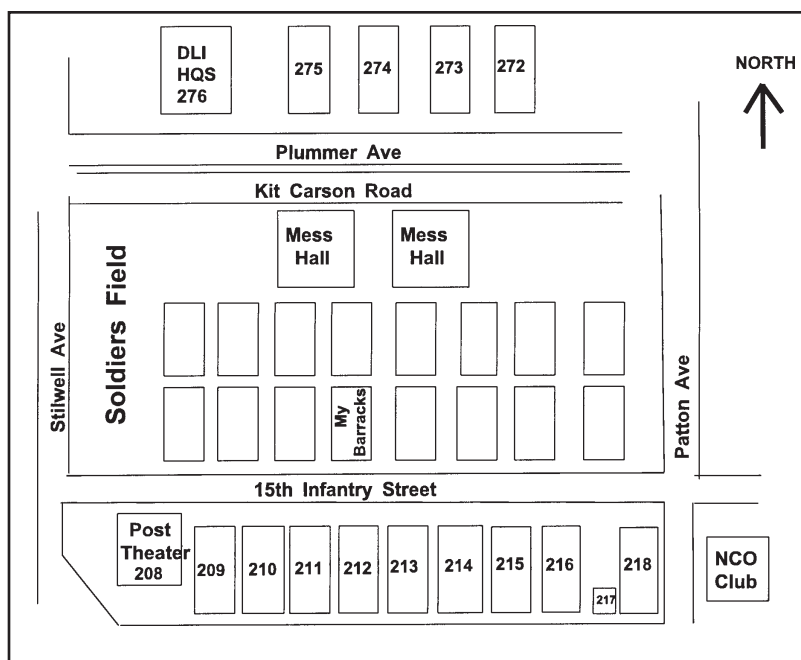
Polish came easily to me except for the sounds SZ and CZ, especially when they came together, as in **JESZCZE**, now. The late 60s was the heyday of the Audio Lingual method at DLI. At the beginning of the course we were not allowed to see the Polish script. As mnemonic aides, students came up with their own phonetic system to represent the Polish sounds. It wasn't until weeks after the beginning that we started to read in Polish. Lessons were arranged by topics and grammatically sequenced so as to cover the seven cases in a certain order: Nominative, Accusative, Dative, Genitive, Locative, Vocative and Instrumental. Each lesson contained a dialogue and a reading passage, plus pattern drills, lab exercises and homework assignments. The new lesson of the day was introduced during the second hour in the afternoon which was spent on perception drills.

Using the inductive method, instructors would introduce

pattern drills to us exemplifying a certain grammatical point, expecting that from the examples we students would figure out the underlying rule. At the end of the patterns, the instructor might or might not give us the rule. During the last hour of each day, instructors introduced a dialogue containing the patterns of the previous hour. The dialogue had to be learned by heart in the evening with the help of the reel-to-reel tape recorder. The rest of the homework consisted mainly of listening to recorded questions about the dialogue and answering those questions in writing.

The first hour of the following morning consisted of reciting the dialogue verbatim, with the instructor making corrections at the end. During the second hour, we covered the reading passage, reading it aloud, translating it and getting whatever cultural information was contained in it or in the dialogue. The third hour was spent on pattern drills, practicing those features already presented. The first hour in the afternoon was left for guided or free conversation that began with the lesson topic and worked itself around to topics of personal interest. The cycle began again during the second afternoon hour.

As the course proceeded, it began to take more than one day to go through one lesson because by then the instructors had to make time for many more other activities relating to the lesson core. In addition, once every two weeks the whole department would meet in the basement of building 274 to sing Polish songs, accompanied by Wacław Bevensee or Zbigniew Palucki's piano playing. I still remember some of them like "Serce w Plecaku." It is interesting to note that authentic materials were almost nonexistent, and the ones we got, like newspapers, magazines and Voice of America tapes, were at least six to eight months old. The Audio-Lingual method lesson cycle was deadly and, just as now, we students became bored with the daily routine, although we managed to keep at it and didn't let the boredom get the best of us. Many other problems we encountered have not changed in 30 years either. We complained about bad English on tests, tests that contained information never seen before, changing grading schemes, tapes with static, lots of homework, teachers coordina-



tion, and so on. However, we realized by talking to students in other languages that the quality of our Polish instruction was first rate.

The department was headed by Dr. Stefan Kaminski. The Polish course developer was Dr. Tadeusz Haska, who in later years also became chair. At that time Haska was commuting to the University of California, Berkeley, to obtain his doctorate. My main instructor we were told was a countess by birth and a princess by marriage. Other

instructors who came often to my classes were Dr. Józef Kasperek-Obst, Zygmunt Wolf, Bevensee, Palucki, Zygmunt Shumelda, Jan Truskolaski, Tadeusz Rudiger, Maciej Radziwill, of noble origin and whose cousin had married Jackie Kennedy's sister; Kazimierz Gonet and Edward Wodecki. The last two were also proficient in Russian and were sent back and forth between the Russian and Polish programs to balance the number of instructors in each program. Other instructors who taught in the department before my time were Zygmunt Wasowski and Władysław Grzymala-Siedlecki. These instructors formed a solid and competent language teaching group.

As Polish came easily to me, I was motivated enough to seek other ways to improve my proficiency. For example, I only spoke in Polish to the instructors. The thing that did the most for me, however, started when I discovered that in the barracks there was a very talented student -- whose name I don't remember -- who was also studying Polish but who was ahead of me by several weeks. This young man and I swore we would only talk to each other in Polish, whether on or off post. So we would go out to town and never use English. One night at the restaurant La Fonda, two young women began laughing when they heard us talking in Polish at the bar. They were second generation Poles on vacation from Chicago. We drove them around the Monterey Peninsula and even invited them to visit the Polish Department. Another thing that really helped me in my studies was that I

continued on page 12

continued from page 11

never missed a class. I had a perfect attendance record in French, and ended up the same way in Polish. I became a Cal Ripken of sorts. Even after a rough weekend, when I felt like going on sick call and not to class, I forced myself to walk from the barracks and across Soldier Field to building 274, to my classroom, located where John Dege and Pam Taylor of Academic Administration have their offices now.

During class I was never distracted by either teachers' mannerisms or by disagreeing with the department's methodology. Without being conscious of it, somehow I knew the moment I began to dwell on matters outside of my learning Polish, that was the moment my learning would slow down or stop. Distractions included problems with my military unit and with the other students. Somehow, I did not take those problems personally. Another positive thing was I never failed to turn in my homework. Beside memorizing a long dialogue, which I soon learned from the printed page without listening to the reel-to-reel tape, we were asked to listen to passages and answer the recorded questions in writing. Often we turned in compositions related directly or indirectly to the topic of the lesson. These composi-

tions were immediately corrected and returned by the following morning.

I was a successful student, but I really did not realize why until many years later when I read a Sunday newspaper supplement containing an article titled: "Asian Kids, Why do They Excel?" The formula was there and, put simply it amounted to: **"Go to class everyday; pay attention in class, apply yourself."** In three words: **Attendance, Attention and Application.**

I left DLI and the Army in 1968, used the GI Bill in San Jose to acquire a college degree and came back to DLI in 1972 as a Spanish course developer and instructor. Thereafter, I worked my way up to school dean. I became dean of the combined Asian I and Asian II schools in 1985, dean of the combined Middle East I and Middle East II schools in 1989, dean of European School II in 1993, and dean of my present school in 1996.

As I look back over my DLI career since 1965, I realize I might be the only employee in its history to have worked in every one of its schools. With all that background, the best advice I give incoming students during orientation is **Attendance, Attention, Application**, a formula for success in any learning endeavor.



Army students earn honors in joint service award program

Congratulations to two Army students who earned the top awards in the Defense Language Institute Quarterly Joint Service Junior board.

Joint Service Junior Enlisted: Army Pfc. Paul Thomas

Organization: B Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion

Language of Study:

Arabic Basic Course

Time in Service: One year, four months

Hometown: Pasadena, Md.

Hobbies: Camping, boxing

On winning: "I am very appreciative of the support I received from my unit — the concern and encouragement of the cadre and my peers provided me with necessary motivation to succeed."



Army Pfc. Paul Thomas

Joint Service NCO: Army Sgt. Michael Spiwak

Organization: E Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion

Language of Study: Korean Basic Course

Time in Service: Four and a half years active and four and a half years Reserve Component

Hometown: Chicago, Ill.

Hobbies: Darts, running, international politics

On winning: "I am grateful for the chance to

have represented my unit at the joint service board. The competition was tough, and I found it challenging to prepare for the board and study Korean. However, it was very rewarding to win for the Army. I encourage all junior enlisted and NCOs/petty officers to compete. It is a great way to learn about not only DLI and the Presidio, but also about the different services."



Army Sgt. Michael Spiwak

Linguists in the global environment: **On-Site Inspection Agency**

By Master Sgt. Wesley Reed
OSIA Liaison for DLIFLC,
European School II

Military linguists today find themselves serving in new and expanding roles throughout the Department of Defense. One such role is serving with the On-Site Inspection Agency. OSIA is a joint-service DOD organization responsible for implementing inspection, escort and monitoring requirements under the verification provisions of U.S. international arms control treaties and confidence-building agreements.

Since January 1988 when the Agency was formed, military linguists have not only served as the interpreters for their teams, but also as fully certified inspectors and escorts. The principal treaties and agreements OSIA is concerned with are the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, the Vienna Document of

1994, the Dayton Peace Accords, the Chemical Weapons Agreements, the Open Skies Treaty, and various Cooperative Threat Reduction Programs. Agency personnel have been involved in many other programs through the years as well, such as Project Provide Hope, delivering humanitarian aid to the countries of the former Soviet Union, and support to the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq.

OSIA employs 850 personnel, civilian and military. Of these, 150 are military linguists. Currently, only Russian linguists are assigned. While the possibility of assigning other linguists has been under consideration, there is no plan to do so at this time. OSIA's linguist assignments include duty in Washington, D.C.; in Magna, Utah; at Travis Air Force Base (near Sacramento); at our European Operations Division, Frankfurt, Germany; at the Arms Control Implementation Unit in the American Embassy, Moscow; and as the OSIA liaison to the Defense Language

Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey. The agency also has ACIU offices in Minsk, Almaty, and Kiev, as well as other permanently-staffed offices in Russia and elsewhere. However, these positions are all covered by rotating temporary duty assets.

A tour of duty with OSIA can be an interesting and rewarding experience. Linguists begin by attending the 33-week OSIA Intermediate Program here, and once assigned, the agency affords every opportunity for linguists to improve their language skills further, as can be evidenced by OSIA's record in the DLIFLC Worldwide Language Olympics. Even the agency's new director, Army Brig. Gen. John Reppert, is a Russian linguist. His last assignment was at the U.S. Defense Attaché Office, American Embassy, Moscow, where he was the defense attaché.

If you would like further information on OSIA, please contact me at 242-6089, or visit the OSIA web site at www.osia.mil.



Economic development

(From left to right) Monterey County Supervisor Edith Johnsen, District 4; Fort Ord Reuse Authority Board chairman and Seaside Mayor Don Jordan, present an Economic Development Conveyance application package to Col. Daniel Devlin, DLIFLC commandant and DLIFLC and Presidio of Monterey commander, while Col. David Gross, POM garrison commander watches during a Munzer Hall ceremony Oct. 30. FORA leaders submit the EDC package to the Army for future consideration on the transfer and reuse of about 4,800 acres of the former Fort Ord for economic development. This proposal goes to higher military headquarters for the final recommendations several months away. (Photo by Bob Britton)



Chairperson relates history of the Czech Program at DLIFLC

By Ishka Jenson
Chairperson, Multi-language
Department B

The Army Language School established the Czech Department in July 1948. The first teachers were Klement Simoncic, Bohumil Mensik and Karel Hulicka. By 1951 the number of instructors increased from the original three to 12. The number of students kept increasing steadily and so did the number of instructors. By 1955 the department had 28 instructors, a chairman, a typist, one supervisor and one course developer. At that time teachers used a commercial textbook, "Progressive Czech" by B. Mikula published in 1938 and intended for American children of Czech descent, as the basic text for the course. In addition, the Czech faculty produced booklets dealing with various content areas: military terminology, geography, history and folklore. Classrooms and offices were located north of Soldier Field in Buildings 272 and 273.

Between 1956 and 1958 reduction in force affected the department several times. The strength of the department had been steadily decreasing, and by the early 1960s the size of the department had diminished to a total of 16 teachers and

was moved into Building 453 near the Youth Center. Since 1972 the Czech Department has been part of the Slavic Group with other East European languages and Russian. Through 1980 together with Russian, the group produced 40 percent to 45 percent of all graduates at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language School.

Radical changes caused by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 were soon reflected in the Department of Defense need to train increasing numbers of students in the Czech language. By 1974 the full Czech Basic Course, added one hour per day for the duration of the last 10 weeks of the course. Recruitment efforts were initiated in a number of Czech communities. Moreover, many more teachers were needed since the original members of the Czech Department had retired. The majority of instructors hired at this time were refugees from the 1968 invasion. Third generation brought into the Czech Department a different spirit often reflecting the education and upbringing under the socialist regime.

The largest growth occurred during the early 1980s, and by 1989 more than 60 Czech and Slovak instructors worked in the three departments. Slovak consti-

tuted a branch, and an "add-on" Slovak language course was taught.

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact translated into a drastic decrease in the number and size of the Czech Departments at DLI. The process of democratization in Europe affected not only Czech, but also Polish and German language programs. The subsequent decrease in the number of students resulted in forming one Czech Department, which moved from the abolished East European School to Russian School II in Nicholson Hall in 1993.

In May 1995 the Czech Department was reduced to a branch and shortly afterward reorganized again, this time into a Multi-language Department together with Serbian/Croatian, Polish, Ukrainian and Belorussian and became part of European School I. It then moved to Building 207 on the south side of Soldier Field.

In October the Czech together with the Polish program underwent yet another reorganization. Both programs moved to the School of European and Latin American Languages. Currently, the Czech Branch has two sections of basic students and three instructors. Thus, after the ups and downs of the last five decades, the program has become as small as it was at its beginning in 1948.



Faculty Development Division Professional Development Courses for January

For details or to reserve a slot, contact Steve Koppany at 242-5513.

Course	Dates	Times	Location	Slots
Pre-Instructor Certification Course (40 hours)	Jan. 5-9	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Building 635, room 15	12 slots
Instructor Certification Course (80 hours)	Jan. 12-23	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Building 635, room 15	12
Practicum (40 hours)	Jan. 26-30	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Building 635, Room 15	12
FLO Content Areas (two hours)	Jan. 5, 6, 7, 8	2:40 - 4:40 p.m.	TBA	20
Designing Meaningful Tasks (2 hours)	Jan. 12, 13, 14, 15	2:40 - 4:40 p.m.	TBA	20
Proficiency Levels for Non-Testers (2 hours)	Jan. 20, 21, 22	2:40 - 4:40 p.m.	TBA	20
Teaching Grammar in Context (2 hours)	Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29	2:40 - 4:40 p.m.	TBA	20
Academic Counseling (8 hours)	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Professional Development Course				
– Recertification (40 hours)	Jan. 26 - 30	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	TBA	12
Providing Diagnostic Assistance to Students (for MLIs)	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Preparation for the TOEFL (twice/week)	Jan. 26 - April 17	TBA	Building 635, room 9	14
Basic English Proficiency for Professional Devel.	Jan. 26 - April 17	TBA	Building 635, room 9	14

Linguists must recognize culture's religious dimension

By Army Chaplain (Maj.) Kenneth Sampson
World Religions Instructor, Directorate of Curriculum and Instruction

This past spring cousins Joe and Hana from the Czech Republic stayed at our home on Ardennes Circle. We first met them when we were stationed in Wuerzburg, Germany. Now, by means of a family inheritance, Joe and Hana fulfilled a dream in coming to the United States.

During their eventful, monthlong trip to the United States, they "popped in" on us a couple of times. We became their base of operations from which to tour many of the western national parks, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

What lessons, gathered from these independent voyagers from the new Czech Republic, can benefit our military intelligence community? What qualities can we acquire from their example?

Perseverance. Cousin Joe speaks and writes self-taught English, in addition to his native Czech and acquired German. When talking with us, he had his dog-eared, blue-covered, plastic pocket-sized Czech-English dictionary always close at hand. Although strange word combinations, unintentionally humorous descriptions, or grammatical oddities sometimes occurred — all took

secondary places to communication of an idea. With a steadfast determination, persistence, intensity, earnestness and warmth, Joe transmitted ideas, bridged cultural and national gaps and spoke with us.

When communicating in a new language, we often face hindrances. Too often our initiative is stifled due to embarrassment, fear of appearing foolish, or lack of ability to find the "right word" or grammatical construction. We unnecessarily restrict the use of a new tongue. Cousin Joe's forthright ability to step out, take risks and earnestly desire to speak is a healthy example to follow.

History's Importance. Discussion with Joe and Hana revealed vastly differing perspectives on history. Events taking place in Bohemia 350 years ago brought tears to Joe's eyes. Our Wuerzburg scrapbook contains some of Joe's long letters, detailing the events happening outside Prague centuries ago. Intermingled with historical events is the importance of religion's impact on the Czech people.

An awareness of differing perspectives concerning time and the emotional impact of history can benefit linguists. Our fast-paced American perspectives on time — called by some the most truncated on the face of the earth — are not shared by many cultures or peoples of the

world. Understanding the importance of history and the deep emotional ties felt by peoples of the Middle East, Central Africa, former Yugoslavia or Soviet Bloc states, benefits our grasp of events taking place in these often troubled areas of our globe.

Freedom. Joe told stories of life under the Communist regime — censored letters, job restrictions and ostracization because of family connections in America. We sensed that for him, the United States symbolized hope, privilege and liberty.

As we enjoy our sandwiches at the Army and Air Force Exchange Service Robin Hood concessionaire, view the Pacific Ocean from Huckleberry Hill or listen to dialogue tapes in a language lab, let us not take for granted the opportunities we possess. Freedoms we enjoy came not by casual happenstance. Sacrifices were made on our behalf by Coast Guardsmen, airmen, Marines, soldiers and sailors who have gone before.

Linguists, learn from the example of cousin Joe. Be thankful for the favored land in which we live. Make the most of the talents the Lord gave you. Realize the responsibility, excitement and privilege which is yours to enjoy, and don't hesitate to put your newly learned language skills into practice.



Faculty Development Division Professional Development Courses for February

For details, future courses or to reserve a slot, contact Steve Koppany at 242-5513.

Course	Dates	Times	Location	Slots
Pre-Instructor Certification Course (40 hours)	Feb. 2-6	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Building 635, room 15	12 slots
Instructor Certification Course (80 hours)	Feb. 9-20	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Building 635, room 15	12
Practicum (40 hours)	Feb. 17-20	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Building 635, Room 15	12
Introduction to FLOs (two hours)	Feb. 2, 3, 4, 5	2:40 - 4:40 p.m.	TBA	20
Transcription for Accuracy and Fun (two hours)	Feb. 9, 10, 11, 12	2:40 - 4:40 p.m.	TBA	20
Teaching Listening Comprehension (two hours)	Feb. 17, 18, 19	2:40 - 4:40 p.m.	TBA	20
Teaching Speaking (two hours)	Feb. 23, 24, 25, 26	2:40 - 4:40 p.m.	TBA	20
Academic Counseling (eight hours)	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Professional Development Course – Recertification (40 hours)	Feb. 2-6, 9-13, 23-27	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	TBA	12

World War II Marines' reunion includes DLIFLC tour

Story and photo by Joseph Morgan

Just hours after Japanese bombs were dropped on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on Dec. 7, 1941, forcing the United States to enter World War II, the contingent of U.S. Marines who were assigned as guards at U.S. diplomatic missions in Beijing, Tianjin and Chinwangtao, China, became prisoners of the imperial army of Japan.

Surrender of the U.S. missions, isolated as they were amid massive Japanese military forces stationed in northern China at that time, was inevitable. Imperial Japan had a powerful grip on cities of northern China following its 1937 invasion, and the occupying Japanese army administered strict martial law.

The North China Marines, as they were known, numbered only 204, made up of 140 from the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, 47 from the U.S. Consulate in Tianjin and 17 stationed in Chinwangtao.

"We became the first American prisoner of war casualties of World War II," said W. Howard Chittenden, of Wheaton, Ill., one of 15 North China Marine veterans who got together for a three-day reunion in Monterey in mid-October. They were accompanied by 24 of their family members and those of other North China Marines. Among the group's activities was a tour of DLIFLC and a visit to DLIFLC's U.S. Marine Detachment Barracks.

Chittenden said 188 of the North China Marines were in enlisted ranks and 16 were officers. In the weeks after their cap-

ture, they were taken by boxcar to a prison camp near Shanghai where they joined some 400 Marines and 800 civilians who had survived the Battle of Wake Island.

In August 1943, Chittenden said, he and many of the North China Marines were among 525 prisoners who were shipped to Japan and forced to work in factories near Tokyo.

"This was in violation of the Geneva Convention of 1929 that the Japanese had signed," Chittenden said. "According to the Geneva Convention, prisoners of war are exempted from working in industries that support war effort."

Victor Ciarrachi, of Elmhurst, Ill., also a North China Marine veteran who attended the reunion, said he and other Marines who remained in China were shipped to Japan in early 1945 to work in coal mines in Hokkaido.

Marine Corps records state that when the North China Marines were liberated in September 1945 they had been prisoners of the Japanese for 1,364 days. Of the 204, nine had died. Chittenden said about 90 of the North China Marines remained in the Marine Corps until retirement, and 32 of the enlisted members were promoted to warrant or commissioned rank between 1945 and 1951.

The first North China Marines reunion was held in Chicago in 1951, said Ciarrachi.

"Over the years, regular attendance at the reunions wasn't possible for a lot of us because we were raising families and because we couldn't always take time off from our work," recalled Matthew Stohlman, of Montebello, Calif., a North China Marine veteran. Stohlman's daughter Susan Salazar, a resident of

Schoonover Park on the former Fort Ord, was the organizer of this year's reunion, which brought many of the attendees to the Monterey area for the first time.

Chittenden said a 1997 directory of the 204 North China Marines lists 59 known surviving members and 25 unaccounted for. Those known to be deceased number 120.

Chittenden offered to speak for the group on how they viewed the young Marines they met on their DLIFLC tour.

"We were all impressed by how professional they are and how courteous they are. We were impressed by how expert they were in carrying out their duties. They were very military. Very Marine."



Gunnery Sgt. Jose Ruiz of DLIFLC's U.S. Marine Corps Detachment serves as a guide for Marine veterans of World War II and their families who visited the detachment.

DLIFLC/Presidio runners place 9th in Army 10-mile run

By Bob Britton

Congratulations to the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and Presidio of Monterey 10-miler running team. The Institute's 10-person running team finished ninth out of 71 teams in the Active Duty Mixed Category of the U.S. Army 10-Mile Run in Washington, D.C. Oct. 12. Other categories included male and female individuals, and male and female teams from either the Active Army or Reserve Components.

This event marked the first time the Institute and Presidio competed in this annual run around Washington. More than 11,400 military and civilian runners ran the scenic course from the Pentagon, along the Potomac River and back to the starting point. This is the largest 10-mile run in the country, especially for the number of participants, mentioned Spc. Michael Barrett, an Arabic student from Company B, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion.

"This race was my greatest timing, since I took four minutes off my best previous time in this distance," said Sgt. Jacqueline DeOliveira, an On-Site Inspection Agency Russian student from Company E, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion. "With all the runners in the race, it's hard to set your own pace during the first mile."

Although the Presidio team consisted of four male and four female soldiers, the point total featured combined times of the top two runners in each category, mentioned Staff Sgt. Linda Kessinger, the team leader from Company A, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion. Kessinger competed with a Fort Jackson, S.C., team in 1995, and she also ran in this year's Big Sur International Marathon.

Members of the local chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army supported the group and held events to defray expenses for the soldiers.

"The local chapter of the AUSA held fundraising car washes which provided funds for the hotel accommodations, uniforms and the \$20 entry fee per person for team members," said Kessinger. "DLIFLC arranged for and funded our round-trip plane fare."

"It felt great to represent DLIFLC and run in the race for the first time," said Spc. Sheila Suess, a Company F Russian student, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion. "Before the race, team members visited the sites around Washington, and this was my first time visiting the area."



Team members were (front row, left to right) Pfc. Hillery Alberts, Spc. Sheila Suess, Staff Sgt. Linda Kessinger, Sgt. Jacqueline DeOliveira, and (back row) Spc. Michael Barrett, Pfc. Andrew Anderson, Pfc. Eric Chowdury and Pfc. Benjamin Grimley. (Photo by Lt. Col. Jack Isler)

Other team members included Pfc. Andrew Anderson and Pfc. Eric Chowdury, Korean students from Company A, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion; Pfc. Benjamin Grimley, a Chinese-Mandarin student from Company A; and Arabic student Pfc. Hillery Alberts, Company B, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion.

Male runners posted the following times in hours and minutes: Anderson, :58 minutes; Grimley, 1:02; Chowdury, 1:03; and Barrett, 1:10. For the women, Kessinger ran the course in 1:14; Alberts, 1:15; DeOliveira, 1:16; and Suess, 1:16.

About 50 Presidio runners competed during trials June 14, but only the four fastest males and females qualified for the team representing the Institute. To prepare for the upcoming race in October, team members practiced individually, and each ran about 35 miles a week on the Presidio or on the POM Annex, mentioned Kessinger.

"I hope DLIFLC will support the race next year and get more students involved in the competition," said Kessinger. "Most of our team members this year started their running careers in the Army and did not run either in high school or college. Representing DLIFLC can be a great deal of pride for the service members."



A Company 229th MI Battalion kicks way to soccer title

Story and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

With a slight fall chill in the air, high blue skies with patches of spread out clouds, the last minutes of a late October day escaped first into dusk and then darkness. The effect of daylight-saving time meant this soccer championship title match-up between Alpha Company, and Echo Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, would be played under the lights at the former Fort Ord football field on the Presidio of Monterey Annex, Oct. 29. It was a fitting scenario that the two best teams during the regular soccer season would meet to decide who was the top team, and when time had expired, Alpha Company settled the issue by a 3-2 verdict.

"I thought we would win and win big. The entire team had that feeling going into the game," said Alpha coach Jonathan Cook. "I thought we dominated the game, and the final score really didn't reflect that. I don't want to take anything away from Echo Company, though. They played a great game and had a very good team."

Echo Company was the only team to defeat Alpha Company during the regular season. "They beat us during the year, but we paid them back twice during the tournament in two close, classic match-ups," Cook noted. "We really had no other games other than the ones against Echo that were close."

Alpha opened the scoring on a nifty header goal by outside midfielder Pat O'Brien. The score was assisted by fullback Sam Lea. That was the only scoring in the first half. Alpha went up 2-

0 at the beginning of the second half on a goal by forward Mike Laws. The play was made possible and assisted by Darren Curl. "He was able to get by two Echo players and then passed the ball to beat an offside trap, leaving Laws one-on-one with the Echo goalie. It was a sweet play," Cook said.

After the score, Echo came back with its first tally to make it 2-1. About 25 minutes into the second half, Alpha went up 3-1 on a free kick from about 40 yards out. Curl kicked the ball to Cook who headed the ball in past the stunned Echo goalie. Echo soldiers came back one more time and closed out the scoring. "We made a mistake and had a defensive lapse on an offside trap, and that resulted in us being called for an infraction. They were awarded a penalty shot which was converted," Cook said.

"We played well together as a unit, and having the experienced players we did worked well in our favor," he said. "We were very fortunate to have 11 players who have been active in soccer in the past. All of the other teams basically had weak links to exploit, and we didn't have any. One of our other team strengths was being able to possess and move the ball down the field. It's much more tiring playing defense and chasing the opposition, rather than attacking and playing offense."

"Another big reason for our success was our mid-centerfielder Darren Curl. He is like a point guard in basketball and performs the same function, controlling the tempo and pace of the game," he mentioned. "He had his best game of the season in the championship match and controlled the pace of the game from an attacking perspective, just as he did all season for us. He was our sparkplug who made us go and was a main con-

Erick Speight, who played soccer at the University of New Mexico, lunges toward the ball as he helped A Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, capture its soccer title.



tributing factor in our success.”

Alpha began its march to the title by blanking Foxtrot Company, 2-0. Next to fall was Delta Company in a 8-0 whitewashing. Then in a match, which was to preview the upcoming championship tilt, the soldiers of Alpha edged Echo, 3-2 in a very well played and exciting match. The win placed them in the winners bracket of the double-elimination tournament where they awaited their opponent. That opponent of course was Echo Company. Echo’s tournament run began with a 2-1 win over the Navy before downing the Air Force, 5-1. They then suffered the 3-2 setback to Alpha before eliminating Delta Company, 4-2 to reach the finals and find a very familiar opponent in Alpha, falling once again by that same 3-2 score.

Cook, a Korean student from Peterborough, N.H., said the team was made up almost entirely of Korean language students.

A midfielder during the regular season, Cook played the position of sweeper during the title game because of some injuries to his players. He noted that although the team lost three starters during the season due to transfers, the depth and experience of his team overcame personnel losses. “We had those 11 players with either high school or college experience,” said Cook, who played collegiately on a scholarship at Vanderbilt in the Southeastern Conference as well as professionally for three months in Czechoslovakia. “Curl played at the University of California-Davis and our goalie, Erick Speight played at the University of New Mexico.” Cook also wanted to single out midfielder Kelly Mock and forward Ben Grimley for their quality of play during the season.

“I’d like to thank our commanding officer and first sergeant for all of their support,” he said. “They were helpful in letting both our players and fans out of physical training to play and watch the title game.”

Alpha team players were Cook, Curl, Mock, Grimley, Speight, Lea, O’Brien, Laws, Luis Espinoza, Shane Faile, Dennis Hunt, Travis Watson, Ben Torgueson, Andrew Schlessinger and Steven Allison.

1997 DLIFLC SOCCER TOURNAMENT STANDINGS

<u>TEAM</u>	<u>WON</u>	<u>LOST</u>
1 - Alpha Co.	4	0
2 - Echo Co.	3	2
3 - Delta Co.	3	2
4 - Bravo Co.	2	2
5 - Air Force	2	2
6 - NPS	1	2
6 - MCD	1	2
6 - Charlie Co.	1	2
7 - NSGD	0	2
7 - Foxtrot Co.	0	2



Michael Laws Jr., A Company 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, demonstrates his agility and balance on the soccer field.

1997 DLIFLC SOCCER LEAGUE STANDINGS

(final regular season)

<u>TEAM</u>	<u>WON</u>	<u>LOST</u>	<u>TIED</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
1 - Alpha Co.	9	1	0	27
2 - Echo Co.	6	1	3	21
3 - Delta Co.	4	4	2	14
3 - NPS	3	2	5	14
4 - Bravo Co.	3	3	4	13
5 - Charlie Co.	2	2	6	12
6 - MCD	2	3	5	11
6 - FAC	2	3	5	11
7 - NSGD	2	5	3	9
8 - Air Force	2	6	2	8
8 - Foxtrot Co.	2	6	2	8



Sweet repeat

Air Force once again claims Presidio of Monterey Women's Softball crown

Story by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

Airmen from the 311th Training Squadron continued as perennial kingpins of the Presidio of Monterey Women's Softball League with a 26-12 pounding of Bravo Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, Oct. 16 at the POM hilltop field located next to the post exchange. No records are kept of past POM champions, but the Air Force women have reigned as softball champions for three consecutive seasons dating back to 1995. The 1997 title was made even sweeter for the Air Force, since play was put on hold between the end of the regular season and the double-elimination tournament for nearly two and a half months.

With only three women's teams competing in the POM league during the regular season, the post-season tourney only took three days to complete. Air Force made its way to the finals by edging Bravo in a tight, high-scoring affair, 22-20. They then completed a doubleheader sweep of the day by thrashing the Navy by a 27-0 whitewash count. This win placed them in the championship game where they awaited the winner of Bravo Company and the Navy Detachment. Bravo settled that question the next day with a 33-12 verdict by falling in the title game, 26-12.

"We gelled, came together and played as a team," said Lynn Gonzales, a Korean student and the Air Force assistant coach and second baseman. "We were a cohesive unit and stayed together. We didn't get down on one another when and if errors were made. The players who had experience would help out those who were playing softball for the first time. We had a good time and played with a lot of spirit and heart. I think that was the key to our success and our strong point during the season and tournament."

Gonzales, who coached the team in the absence of head coach Scott Kimble, said only three or four players had any high

school experience. "Most of our players were playing softball for the first time in their lives, but they caught on quickly and really enjoyed themselves," she mentioned. "I wouldn't say any one player stood out from the rest. It was a team effort, and everyone came together and added to the victory."

"We had that one very close 22-20 game against Bravo Company in the opening game of the tournament, and that was too close," she noted. "However, we hung on and pulled it out. That propelled us through the tournament."

The women's softball season ran from May through October. As was the case with the men's league, it also involved the use of three different softball fields due to the renovation of Soldier Field. "Well, I was only one of four original players from the beginning of the season to still be here playing and winning a championship," Gonzales said. "We had quite a turnover of players, and our regular season basically ended in late July. We waited through August and September and half of October to get the opportunity to have a tournament. That made it tough to stay together!"

Gonzales mentioned Air Force ballplayers were all students. "I'd like to thank Senior Airman Shannon Peña for being our number one fan. She was at every game supporting and cheering for us," she said. "I'd also like to thank our commander, Lt. Col. (select) John Diggins for being at all the games as well. Also, I'd like to say thanks to those players who came out during the tournament and were added to the roster, who didn't have much playing experience but came out so we wouldn't have to forfeit."

Air Force team players were Gonzales, Diana Maradik, Stephanie Chereck, Amy Burcham, Danielle Fuller, Stacy Arvik, Jo Sanchez, Lisa Slaterry, Sarah Hopkins and Jaime Blankenship.

Both the men's and women's championship teams, and the runners-up teams in their respective leagues, garnered trophies for their efforts.



Runners compete in TRADOC 5K run at Presidio of Monterey Annex

More than 40 people competed in the U.S. Training and Doctrine Command 5K run held at the Presidio of Monterey Annex Nov. 15.

The following are the top finisher by age category:

Male

12 and under: Jeff Schaffer, 23:01

13-17: Matthew Schaffer, 22:04;

Michael Schaffer, 29:02

18-29: Matthew Gill, 18:45; Thomas Grier, 18:54; Eric Cowen, 19:29

30-34: Michael Nerstheimer, 18:21; Ted Witt, 19:53; Dale Stewart, 21:33

35-39: Philip Beaver, 19:09; Kevin Brown, 22:52; Robert Moore, 22:54

40-44: Mark Reese, 19:20; Mort Shea, 21:50; Doug Yates, 27:07

45-49: David Riddle, 18:05; Adrian Nakayama, 21:21; James Schaffer, 28:53
60 and over: Erland Reuter, 25:47

Female

18-29: Traci Main, 22:26; Beth Boyer, 22:34; Camica Bernard, 27:07

30-34: Sandy Tamilio, 21:43; Renea Curfman, 27:36; Tammy Leavitt, 28:43

Presidio Pulse

What is your favorite holiday tradition?



"Ever since I can remember, every Christmas Eve, family and friends from all over would gather at my grandparents house to celebrate. We would spend the entire evening catching up on old times, singing carols, and exchanging gifts."

Navy Seaman Recruit J. Lynn Reyes, Hebrew Student, Naval Security Group Detachment



"Back home, every Christmas my parents would give me a different christmas ornament. This started with my very first Christmas, with the idea for me to have enough ornaments to decorate my own tree, when I left home."

Air Force Airman 1st Class Travis Parker, Arabic Student, 311th Training Squadron



"Every year before Christmas, my friends and I would pool our money and go spend a couple of hundred dollars on toys (we only bought the coolest toys) for 'Toys for Tots.' It gave us a great feeling knowing we helped make some kids Christmas a good memory."

Navy Seaman Joseph Miklós, Arabic Student, NSGD



"Seeing the entire family at home for the holidays. It is a time to relax and tell old stories with family and friends."

Army Spc. Matthew Weaver, Arabic Student, Delta Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion

(Inputs compiled by and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen)



"We've started a tradition of having a wine and cheese Christmas tree decorating party. Wherever we are stationed, we invite our close friends to bring their favorite wine and cheese and help us decorate our tree. It really helps to get us in the Christmas spirit. Of course, the tree turns out better if we decorate it before we start opening the wine."

Marine Corps Staff Sgt. B.J. McKay, Spanish Military Language Instructor, Marine Corps Detachment



"My favorite holiday tradition is the gift exchange at the annual family Christmas party ... each will bring a gift ... then draws a number which designates the order in which the gifts are selected. (If a person opens a gift), then it becomes eligible for the taking to any person when their turn comes up. If the gift stays wrapped, no other person can 'steal' it. If your gift is 'stolen,' you must make another selection and start the process all over again!"

Marine Corps Lance Cpl. S.K. Price, Spanish student, USMCD



"My favorite tradition would have to be Christmas caroling. In my hometown in Iowa as a kid, and even later as a teenager, we'd start out at the big Lutheran Church on top of the hill and go from house to house, in the snow and the cold wind, singing Christmas carols and hymns. The reflection of the Christmas lights glowing in the snow added to the atmosphere, keeping us warm inside, although we were freezing on the outside."

Army Staff Sgt. Sam Nuckolls, Platoon Sergeant, Bravo Company, 229th MI Battalion



"Nowadays, at Christmas time, I love just getting to see all my relatives, because we all live so far away from each other, and Christmas is one of the only times of year we all get together. When I was little, I used to love sitting on the living room floor with my sisters, surrounded by popcorn while stringing it and then hanging it on the Christmas tree. I used to break the popcorn on purpose so I could eat it, but my sisters always ... told on me."

Air Force Airman 1st Class Darcy Bailey, Arabic Student, 311th TS

Dean's Honor Roll

ARABIC

First Semester

Spc. Robert Dean
Airman 1st Class Musab ElSheikh
Spc. Tarek Khowassah

ARABIC

Third Semester

Spc. Arleene Avila
Pfc. Abigail Dugan
Pfc. Douglas Howe
Airman 1st Class Jennifer Kehrle
Pfc. Druann Santos
Pfc. Jonathan Sauer

CHINESE-MANDARIN

Third Semester

Capt. Michael Janser
Airman 1st Class Jody Robey

HEBREW

Second Semester

Airman 1st Class Nathan Allen
Airman 1st Class Fiona Bishop
Sgt. Christopher Culling
Seaman Heather Bromenshenkel

ITALIAN

First Semester

Lt. Frank Bradley

ITALIAN

Third Semester

Lt. Frank Bradley
Ensign Yvonne Roberts

JAPANESE

First Semester

Sgt. Ayres Gipson Jr.
Capt. Charles Howard
Pfc. Tony Hess
Capt. Brian Rogers

JAPANESE

Third Semester

Lt. Cmdr. Takashi Yamamoto

KOREAN

First Semester

Airman 1st Class Natasha Carbonel
Lance Cpl. Denise Dickey
Spc. Jade Doyel
Master Sgt. Robert Fraleigh
Lance Cpl. Crystal Henderson
Capt. Charles Howard
Lance Cpl. Frank Lech
Pvt. 2 Robert McLeod II
Airman 1st Class Jennifer Monnell
Pvt. 2 Jay Rangan

RUSSIAN

Third Semester

Pfc. Andrew Anglemyer
Spc. Susan Baer
Pfc. John Barry
Capt. Michael Donnelly
Pfc. Matthew Ellett
Pfc. Jason Garneau
Capt. Joseph King
Sgt. Joseph Koschmeder
Cpl. Joseph Kowalczyk
Capt. James Lampton
Capt. Michael Nerstheimer
Pfc. Thomas Repas
Pfc. Jenny Reynolds
Pfc. David Schmitt
Spc. Timothy Shelton
Pfc. Paul Son
Pfc. Michelle Story
Pfc. Christopher Tucker
Airman 1st Class Jennifer Thornton
Pfc. Adrian Villegas
Pfc. Michael Vintoniv
Seaman Miles Vukelic
Capt. Tarn Warren
Pfc. Joshua Weiss

SPANISH

First Semester

Lt. j.g. Keith Barton
Seaman Apprentice Erica Brandon
Spc. Joseph Carter
Capt. Michael Gough
Doreen Hodge, civilian
Maj. Ronald Lewandowski
Petty Officer 2nd Class David Tapper
Jane Tibbetts, civilian
Airman 1st Class Kristen Trainor

SPANISH

Second Semester

Lt. j.g. Keith Barton
Spc. Joseph Carter
Capt. Michael Gough
Cmdr. David Tibbetts
Jane Tibbetts, civilian

SPANISH

Third Semester

Lt. j.g. Keith Barton
Seaman Apprentice Erica Brandon
Capt. Michael Gough
Doreen Hodge, civilian
Pvt. 2 Akodamani Onyango
Jane Tibbetts, civilian
Airman 1st Class Leslie Wilson

TAGALOG

First Semester

Staff Sgt. Cory Sparks

TURKISH

Second Semester

Capt. Gerard Sobnosky

Graduations

ARABIC

1st Lt. Stephen Bergey
Pfc. Stephen Birmingham
Airman 1st Class Luke Burnett
Cpl. Joseph Denton
Spc. Adam Devore
Staff Sgt. David Drennan
Pfc. Daniel Eaton
Pfc. Rebecca Edwards
Pfc. Mark Ehnat
Airman 1st Class Nathan Evans
Maj. Benjamin Felts Jr.
Airman 1st Class Eric Garrett
Sgt. Jennifer Hammack
Cpl. Josh Hinson
Spc. Fred Holt
Pfc. Toby Honderd
Pfc. Scott Huber
Airman 1st Class Ida Jepsen
Spc. Scott Lee
Pfc. Christopher Malone
Sgt. 1st Class Paul McCall
Spc. Eric McKown
Pfc. Christopher Miller
Pfc. Michael Nelson
Pfc. Jennifer Nevarez
Airman 1st Class Jessica Nicol
Sgt. Hans Nielsen
Cpl. Susan Nothem
Spc. Gregory Patterson
Petty Officer 2nd Class Carlos Rios
Sgt. Jon Roberts
Spc. Kevin Schronce
Cpl. Timothy Shields
Lance Cpl. Jammy Stencil
Airman 1st Class Diane Todd
Airman 1st Class Rainelle Trent
Spc. Charles Waites
Airman 1st Class Corey Walls

CHINESE-MANDARIN

Airman 1st Class Hon Chung
Pfc. Benjamin Grimley
Airman 1st Class Jerod Hubbell
Capt. Michael Janser
Airman 1st Class Paul Johnson
Airman 1st Class Jody Robey
Pfc. Melissa Scrabeck

JAPANESE

Capt. Daniel Albert
Chief Petty Officer Robert Audiss
Capt. David Davis
Capt. Paul DeGironimo
Sgt. Lorene Lefors
Staff Sgt. John Olson
Capt. Louis Ortiz
Lt. Cmdr. Takashi Yamamoto

RUSSIAN

Spc. Robert Clifton
Petty Officer 1st Class John Kurz
Staff Sgt. Jeffrey Olsen
Sgt. David Smiley
Staff Sgt. William Tatley
Spc. Jeremy Weeks

RUSSIAN

(OSIA Treaty Speaking)
Tech. Sgt. Scott Becker
Staff Sgt. Arthur Croteau Jr.
Chief Petty Officer William Frein
Petty Officer 2nd Class Celeste Grizard
Petty Officer 2nd Class Michelle Grove
Staff Sgt. George Patton
Staff Sgt. Tony Ramirez
Senior Airman Matthew Steffler

SPANISH

Capt. James Collins
Senior Airman Melissa Dailey
Petty Officer 2nd Class Carlos Febus
Maj. Adolfo Fernandez
Sgt. 1st Class Daniel Graham
Sgt. Robert Mellon
Seaman Delores Mondragon
Spc. Luis Salzberg

VIETNAMESE

Petty Officer 1st Class Christopher Gifford
Airman 1st Class Matthew Isaacs
Capt. Jeffrey Klein
Airman 1st Class Alison Minish
Seaman Wen Huyen Nguyen
Airman 1st Class Anthony Tydingco
Airman 1st Class Nina Ung
Staff Sgt. Sonya Willis

Awards

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Air Force Lt. Col. Edward Rozdal
Army Sgt. 1st Class Jimmie Luck
Army Sgt. 1st Class Margaret Webbert

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Air Force Senior Airman David Butkus

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center pays tribute to veterans of all wars during Veterans Day ceremonies at the Presidio of Monterey Cemetery Nov. 11. About 390 headstones mark the final resting place of veterans from the rank of private to major general and their families. Soldiers served during the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II and the Korean War. During the ceremony, a Marine sang the National Anthem, an Air Force member raised the flag and an Army bugler sounded taps. *(Photo by Bob Britton)*